

412(1) MARGATE

Kent

**BOROUGH OF MARGATE.**



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

FOR

**1929**

ON THE

**Health of Margate,  
Vital Statistics and Sanitary Work.**

BY THE

**Medical Officer of Health :  
ROWAN McCOMBE.**

WITH WHICH IS INCLUDED THE

**Report of the Sanitary Inspector**

AND THE

**Meteorological Report.**

**Margate :**

**W. J. PARRETT, LTD.,  
25, Cecil Square,  
1930.**





BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

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Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1929.

# BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

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## Mayor:

ALDERMAN EDWARD COLEMAN (until Nov., 1929).  
COUNCILLOR ALBERT EDWARD GRANT (from Nov., 1929).

## Health Committee:

ALDERMAN	HUGHES.	COUNCILLOR	DOWLING.
„	SHEA.	„	GILES.
„	GOODBAN.	„	LININGTON.
COUNCILLOR	LESTER	„	A. S. REDMAN
„	J. WOOD)	„	PERKINS
	(until Nov., 1929)	„	(from Nov., 1929)
COUNCILLOR	PETTMAN.		
	(Chairman)		

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## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT:

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and  
Borough Meteorologist:*

ROWAN McCOMBE, F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector:*

JOHN RATTRAY, A.R.San.Inst. and Certified Inspector  
of Meat, &c.

*Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:*

J. W. BROMLEY, A.R.San.Inst. and Cert. Inspector  
of Meat.

MISS J. H. DAVIES, M.R.San.Inst., S.R.N.

*Health Visitor:*

MISS E. GREEN.

*Clerk:*

L. R. HUTCHINSON.

*Disinfector:*

W. EPPS.

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Town Clerk ... .. EDWARD BROOKE.

Borough Surveyor ... .. E. A. BORG.

Public Analyst ... ERNEST M. HAWKINS, F.I.C., Canterbury.

Meteorological Observer ... .. CAPTAIN J. E. TURNER



*Your Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Margate.*

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1929.

The Report is prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, Article 14 (3), Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, which states:—"The Annual Report for 1929 will be an ordinary report, that is, a report of a more simple character than the full survey report which the Medical Officer of Health was asked to prepare for 1925."

Several paragraphs in the Report have to be repeated each year for the information of the Ministry of Health and other public bodies.

I gratefully acknowledge the kind assistance accorded me at all times by the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, also by my professional colleagues in the town, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitor, and Clerk, without which it would be impossible to carry out my duties satisfactorily.

I am, your Worship and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ROWAN McCOMBE,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

April, 1930.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

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Area (acres), 2,961.

Population (1929), 29,580.

Number of inhabited houses (1921), 5,159.

Number of inhabited houses (1929), approximately, 6,772.

Number of families or separate occupiers (1921), 5,888.

Rateable value, £384,448.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £1,601 17s. 4d.

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births:—Legitimate—Male, 204; female, 175; total, 379.

Illegitimate—Male, 15; female, 14; total, 29.

Stillbirths:—Legitimate—Male, 4; female, 7; total, 11.

Illegitimate—Male, 1; female, 1; total, 2.

Deaths:—Male, 168; female, 217; total, 385.

Birth Rate (R.G.), 14.2 per 1,000.

Death Rate (R.G.), 13.0 per 1,000.

Number of Women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth—  
from Sepsis, 3; from other causes, nil.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births:—

Legitimate, 47.4; illegitimate, 34.5; total, 46.6.

Deaths from Measles (all ages), 3.

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages), 5.

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age), 2.

# Deaths of "Residents" in Margate whether occurring in or beyond the district.

CIVILIANS ONLY.

Causes of Death.					Males.	Females
1	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	—
2	Small-Pox	...	...	...	—	—
3	Measles	...	...	...	2	1
4	Searlet Fever	...	...	...	—	1
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	3	2
6	Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	—
7	Influenza	...	...	...	5	16
8	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	—	2
9	Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...	—	—
10	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	10	10
11	Other Tuberculous diseases	...	...	...	2	—
12	Caneer, malignant disease	...	...	...	17	32
13	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	—	—
14	Diabetes	...	...	...	3	4
15	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	7	13
16	Heart Disease	...	...	...	22	39
17	Arterio-sclerosis	...	...	...	6	8
18	Bronchitis	...	...	...	6	6
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	5	6
20	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	2	1
21	Uleer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	...	...	4	2
22	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	2	—
23	Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	...	...	1	1
24	Cirrrosis of Liver	...	...	...	1	—
25	Aeute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	9	8
26	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	3
27	Other Aceidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	—	—
28	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	...	...	6	3
29	Suicide...	...	...	...	3	—
30	Other Deaths from Violence...	...	...	...	6	6
31	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	45	53
32	Causes ill defined or unknown	...	...	...	—	—
All Causes					168	217
Special Causes (ineluded above)						
Poliomyelitis					—	—
Polioencephalitis					—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year ... { Total					13	6
Illegitimate					1	—
Live Births ... { Total					219	189
Legitimate					204	175
Illegitimate					15	14
Still Births .. { Total					5	8
Legitimate					4	7
Illegitimate					1	1
Population					29,580	

## GENERAL INFORMATION.

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The Borough of Margate extends over an area of 2,961 acres, situated on the north-east coast of Thanet, 72 miles from London and 16 from Canterbury (one of the best known Marine Health Resorts in the British Isles). The town is built between two valleys, and owing to this and the general undulations of the ground it is exceptionally favoured as regards surface drainage. The sewage drainage is of the most up-to-date construction and there is an excellent pure water supply. The hours of sunshine during 1929 amounted to 1,942 hours, sunshine being recorded on 305 days during the year. The atmosphere is rich in ultra-violet rays.

The estimated population for the purposes of calculating the birth and death rates, etc., as given by the Registrar-General, is 29,580. This, in my opinion, is much too low, and it should be noted that the population during the height of the season exceeds 100,000. The number of inhabited houses in 1921, according to the census figures, was 5,159, and the number of families or separate occupiers 5,888. The rateable value is £384,448, and the sum represented by a penny rate £1,601 17s. 4d.

<b>Birth Rate.</b>	The number of births registered during the year was 224 males and 197 females, total 421 (Live births, male 219, female 189, total 408; Stillbirths, male 5, female 8, total 13), which is equivalent to a birth rate of 14.2 per 1,000.
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<b>Death Rate.</b>	The number of deaths registered during the same period was 168 males and 217 females, total 385, which is equivalent to a death rate of 13.0 per 1,000.
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The principal causes of death were:—Heart Disease (61), Malignant Disease (49), Tuberculosis (22), Influenza (21), Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. (20), Nephritis (17), and Pneumonia (11).

The number of infants who died under the **Infantile Mortality.** age of one year was 13 males and 6 females, total 19, which is equivalent to an infantile death rate of 46.6 per 1,000 live births. This compares very favourably with the Infantile Mortality rate for England and Wales, which is 74 per 1,000 live births.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

**Hospitals.** With the exception of the Fever Hospital, there are no hospitals in the town provided or subsidized by the Local Authority. The County Council, however, send patients who are suffering from surgical tuberculosis and are recommended by their Tuberculosis Officers, to the Victoria Home and the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital. The Royal Sea Bathing Hospital has accommodation for 266 patients and the Victoria Home for 54. Both Hospitals are situated in Canterbury Road.

The Fever Hospital is situated at Haine, about two miles from Margate, and is provided conjointly by the Margate, Ramsgate, Broadstairs and Isle of Thanet (Rural) Authorities. There is now accommodation for about 93 patients. Patients suffering from Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia can now be admitted on the advice of the Medical attendant.

A Small-pox Hospital is situated on a separate site adjoining the above, and is capable of accommodating 16 patients.

In view of the fact that there are a large number of cases of small-pox in the country, I consider this accommodation most inadequate and would urge the Authorities concerned to consider the advisability of erecting a larger and up-to-date building in a suitable area.

The Margate Cottage Hospital, situated in Victoria Road, is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, and has accommodation for about 40 patients. The Hospital is used principally for surgical and accident cases. Children are also admitted, and complicated cases of midwifery.

It is hoped that the new Hospital, which has accommodation for about 60 patients, will be fully equipped and opened in July next.

There is no institution in the town for unmarried mothers, but patients requiring a temporary home can sometimes be accommodated at Ramsgate.

The Joint Hospital Board provides a Motor Ambulance Facilities. Ambulance for the conveyance of infectious cases to the Isolation Hospital. For non-infectious and accident cases a Motor Ambulance is provided by the Margate Ambulance Corps, a voluntary body which does most useful and creditable work in the town.

Clinics. There are two Clinics in the town provided by the Local Authority, viz.:—The School Clinic in Victoria Road, for the treatment of minor ailments in children attending the Elementary Schools, dental treatment, eyesight testing, and for operations for enlarged tonsils and adenoids; and the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, situated in St. Peter's Footpath, consisting of a Lecture Room, Consulting Room, Kitchen, Weighing Room and Nursery.

The following are particulars of work done at the latter Centre during the year:—

Total attendances of Mothers	...	...	...	4,089
Total attendances of Babies	...	...	...	5,104
Average weekly attendance of Mothers	...	...	...	85
Average weekly attendance of Babies	...	...	...	106
No. of Mothers on the books	...	...	...	210
No. of visits to Babies and Children under five years of age by the Health Visitor	...	...	...	4,024
Average weekly Consultations by the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	20
No. of Babies weighed	...	...	...	1,999

Other Clinics. There is also a Venereal Clinic and Tuberculosis Dispensary situated in St. Peter's Road, provided by the Kent

County Council:—

Hours of attendance:—

*Tuberculosis*—Every Friday at 2 o'clock.

*Venereal Diseases*—Every Wednesday:

Women	3 to 4.30 p.m.
Men	4.30 to 6 p.m.

All treatment is free and strictly confidential.

There is also an Orthopædic Clinic situated at the Wesleyan Methodist Church Rooms, York Street, Broadstairs, which is used conjointly by Margate, Ramsgate, Broadstairs and the Isle of Thanet (Rural) District. Consultations are held on the first and third Tuesday in every month at 11.30 a.m., and a Nurse attends every Tuesday at 11.30 a.m.

Contributions under the Public Health Health Department Staff. Acts and by Exchequer grants are made towards the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health and the Chief Sanitary Inspector. All the Officers on the Staff of the Public Health Department are whole-time officials and consist of the following:—

ROWAN McCOMBE,	Medical Officer of Health.
F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.	School Medical Officer.
	Police Surgeon.
*JOHN RATTRAY,	Chief Sanitary Inspector.
A.R.S.I.	Inspector under the Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act.
	Inspector under the Rats & Mice (Destruction) Act.
*J. W. BROMLEY,	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
A.R.S.I.	
MISS J. H. DAVIES,	Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
M.R.S.I., S.R.N.	
MISS E. GREEN,	Health Visitor.
C.M.B.	
L. R. HUTCHINSON	Clerk.
W. EPPS	Disinfecter.

\* Inspectors of meat and other foods,

**Professional Nursing in the Home.** As regards nursing, this is carried out by a voluntary Association which provides two nurses. These nurses are available for any patient who is recommended by the doctor in attendance. No payment is made to the Association by the Local Authority.

**Nursing Homes (Registration) Act.** This Act, which came into force on the 1st July, 1928, provides for the registration of all Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes within the Borough. Exemptions may, however, be granted to Homes or Institutions not carried on for profit. Certain other premises, as mentioned below, are also exempt from the Act.

The requirements of the said Act were duly advertised in the local Press, and Bye-laws were sanctioned by the Ministry of Health on the 15th October, 1928.

At the end of the year there were eleven Nursing Homes on the register.

Under the Act the term "Nursing Home" does not include any Hospital or premises maintained or controlled by a Government Department, Local Authority, or by any other body of persons constituted by special Act of Parliament or incorporated by Royal Charter. This clause, therefore, excludes eight institutions from the need of registration.

Under Section 6 (1) I received two claims for exemption, both of which were allowed.

**Midwives.** There are four Midwives practising in the town, two Municipal and two in private practice. The salaries of the Municipal Midwives are paid by the Town Council and the fees received from their patients are paid back into the Borough Fund. Taking it all the year round, the Midwives earn the greater part of their salaries. I would like it, therefore, to be specially known that they are very little cost to the ratepayers and the benefit to the poor people is almost incalculable. The Municipal Midwives occupy their spare time in ante-natal visiting.

The Borough Council is not the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Act. In my opinion, it would be most advisable for the Council to apply to the Kent County Council for this authority.

**Chemical Work.** The chemical work of the Borough is carried out by our Public Analyst, Mr. Ernest M. Hawkins, F.I.C., of Canterbury.

## LIST OF BYE-LAWS, REGULATIONS, LOCAL ACTS AND ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE BOROUGH OF MARGATE.

	Date of Operation or Confirmation.
New Streets and Buildings and Drainage of Existing Buildings (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 157, and P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, s. 23) ... ..	7th July, 1924.
Nuisance in connection with Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matters (P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, s. 26) ...	11th January, 1900.
Prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, rubbish and the keeping of animals (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 44)	17th December, 1900.
Removal of House Refuse (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 44) ... ..	10th August, 1900.
Slaughter Houses (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 169) ... ..	6th June, 1901.
Common Lodging Houses (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 80) ... ..	6th June, 1901.
Management of Mortuary (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 141) ... ..	12th February, 1898.
Decent Conduct of Persons using Public Conveniences (P.H.A.A. Act, 1890, s. 20) ... ..	23rd September, 1899.
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. [H.W.C. Act, 1885, s. 9 (2)] ... ..	30th January, 1901.
Offensive Trades (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 113) ... ..	21st April, 1921.

Regulations for the removal to Hospital of persons brought within the Borough by any ship or boat who are infected with a dangerous infectious disease (P.H. Act, 1875, s. 125) ... ..	22nd June, 1906.
Provision of means of escape from fire in certain factories and workshops (F. and W. Act, 1901, s. 15) ...	24th May, 1911.
Margate Extension and Improvement Act, 1877 ... ..	6th August, 1877.
Margate Corporation Act, 1900 ...	6th August, 1900.
Margate Corporation Water Act, 1902	8th August, 1902.
Margate Corporation Act, 1908 ...	1st August, 1908.
Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ... ..	2nd March, 1891.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890 (Parts II., III., IV., V.) ...	2nd March, 1891.
Private Street Works Act, 1892 ...	1st July, 1894.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Parts IV., V., VIII., IX., X. and certain sections of Parts II., III. and VII.) ... ..	9th October, 1908.
Notification of Births Act, 1907 ...	16th November, 1908.
Public Libraries Act, 1919 ... ..	15th February, 1923.
Margate Corporation Act, 1926 ...	4th August, 1926.
Public Health Acts, 1925 (Parts II., III., IV., V.) ... ..	1st May, 1926.
Houses Let in Lodgings (Housing Act, 1925, s. 6) ... ..	13th April, 1928.
Nursing Homes (Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, s. 4) ... ..	15th October, 1928.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

**Water.** The water supply is obtained from the Corporation Waterworks in the Parish of Wingham and situate about fourteen miles to the south-west of Margate.

The watershed extends from Wingham in a southerly direction for a distance of about four miles.

The works were inaugurated in the year 1903 and the water is pumped to Margate through an eighteen inch diameter main direct to Margate.

Since 1903 considerable additional machinery has been installed, heading extended, new well sunk and new pumping station erected.

The Works at Wingham include two wells, each about 140 feet deep, 6,750 feet of heading, two pumping stations, three sets of well pumps each capable of pumping water from the wells and forcing same through the main to Margate, three sets of high level district pumps, electric lighting plant, three boilers, two economisers, workshops, residence and employees' cottages. Also service reservoir for supply of water to outlying low level area.

In addition to the above there is a high level tank in the Parish of Adisham for the supply to the outlying high level district, also a reservoir at Fleete, near Margate; the latter has a capacity of one million gallons.

The Statutory water district includes the Borough of Margate and nineteen outlying parishes. The district extends from the Borough Boundary at Kingsgate—adjacent to Broadstairs—on the north, to the Parish of Womenswold situate about eight miles to the south-east of Canterbury.

The Corporation also supply water (by Agreement) to the Parishes of Knowlton, St. Nicholas-at-Wade, Sarre, and the Urban District of Broadstairs. The supply to Broadstairs is in the nature of a supplementary supply to that district.

The Works at Wingham can be extended to meet any increased need in the area.

At present the three main pumping engines are capable of lifting and delivering about seven million gallons of water per day of twenty-four hours, viz., two pumps each  $1\frac{3}{4}$  million gallons capacity and one pump of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  million gallons output.

This latter pump will be altered in the Autumn to deliver up to  $4\frac{3}{4}$  million gallons per day.

Up to date, the maximum quantity of water pumped in any one day was slightly in excess of three-and-a-third million gallons,

It is estimated that during years of average rainfall the dependable quantity obtainable from the existing works is about five million gallons per day.

The demand for water has increased from 377 million gallons during the year 1907 to about 768 millions in 1929.

At the present time the Borough Engineer, Mr. E. A. Borg, is engaged upon the preparation of plans and estimates for an additional pumping main of a diameter of twenty inches and a length of about thirteen miles, also for an additional reservoir at Fleete to hold about five million gallons.

**Drainage and  
Sewerage.**

The original drainage scheme for Margate was completed about 1889 and was designed to suffice for a period of thirty years. In 1902 it became apparent that owing to the growth of the district, extensions and enlargements were necessary, and since that year new main and intercepting sewers have been laid down, also many miles of ordinary street sewers.

The drainage of the town is partly pumped, and part of it gravitates to the sea outfall at Foreness Point, situate at the extreme north-easterly point of the Borough. The sea outfall extends for a distance of six hundred yards seawards from the face of the cliff, and the sewage after fine screening is discharged into very deep water when the tide is racing out in a northerly direction towards the North Sea.

Originally the whole of the pumping was done by means of high pressure hydraulic pumps placed in four underground pumping stations and actuated by pressure water delivered from a central power station.

This system of pumping was abolished several years ago when up-to-date and economical electrical, gas and oil driven pumps were installed.

The sewage is pumped through a discharge main or outfall sewer of a diameter of thirty inches, and the rate of discharge is ten thousand gallons per minutes, or one-and-a-half million gallons in two-and-a-half hours.

With the system of screening in operation and arrangements for pumping it is physically impossible for any sewage to find its way back to any part of the shore. The screening apparatus is probably unique and was devised by the Borough Engineer, Mr. Ernest A. Borg, and the results are such that, after dealing with the whole of the sewage of Margate and Westgate-on-Sea, which sewage is disposed of at the Margate Outfall, it is no exaggeration to state that the total quantity of screenings to be disposed of per week does not exceed one hundredweight of clean rags, corks and other light innocuous material.

The screens in operation are of the three-eighths of an inch mesh, and were it possible to obtain screen tines to operate to finer dimensions, the results would be even better, but as the screens were originally designed for three-eighths mesh and as the work is done so efficiently, it has not been necessary to make any alteration to the screening plant since first installed in 1925.

The Corporation have spared neither expense nor thought in the matter of drainage, and it is felt that very few towns can compare with Margate from a drainage point of view. It is, of course, realized that Nature was very kind in providing such favourable position for the outfall sewer, viz., the deep sea racing away from the town to the North Sea; in fact, no trace of sewage has been seen on the Margate Foreshore for very many years.

<b>Refuse Collection and Disposal.</b>	This branch of public service is one which requires careful handling owing to the varying quantities produced through seasonal fluctuations.
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During the Winter and quieter months of the year each house is visited at least twice per week, whilst large establishments, such as the principal hotels, are cleared at least four times per week, and in some cases a daily collection is made.

During the Summer season collections are made to ensure that the refuse is removed without causing nuisance or annoyance, and are consequently more frequent than during the Winter months.

Trade refuse is collected separately in order to cause as little interference as possible with the times set out for collection of house refuse, as it is not unusual to remove a whole vehicle

load of trade refuse from one shop. In view of the fact that it has in the past been thought difficult to differentiate between house and trade refuse, this work is not charged for as special work.

Fish offal is collected upon request of the tradesmen, and a charge based upon actual collection is made, but no charge is made for its disposal.

The vehicles used in connection with the collection of house and trade refuse consist of two and four-wheeled horse-drawn vehicles supplemented by four S.D. petrol-driven all-metal refuse collecting vans.

The refuse is burnt at the Corporation Refuse Destructor, situate on the extreme southerly side of the Borough. Upon arrival at the Destructor the larger tins and other incombustible material are sorted out and suitably disposed of, the tins being baled ready for transport to a smelting works. The refuse is thoroughly incinerated and the resultant clinker, ashes and dust utilized in various ways, such as for the manufacture of tarred macadam, mortar and disinfecting powder.

Sufficient steam is generated to supply power to run electric lighting plant, workshop machinery, bailing press, etc.

I am indebted to Mr. E. A. Borg, Borough Engineer, for the above report on Water, Drainage, Refuse Collection and Disposal.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MARGATE WATER.

Taken from the Wingham Pumping Station on the 17th September, 1929:—

Appearance in Two-foot tube	...	Clear and bright.
Suspended matter	... ..	Nil.
Deposit	... ..	Nil.
Reaction	... ..	Neutral.
Temperature	... ..	21° C.

#### *Quantitative Bacteriological Examination:—*

One cubic centimetre of the water contained, on an average, 12 bacteria which were capable of growth on gelatin plates, within 72 hours incubation at a temperature of

22° C. Two cubic centimetres of the water added to agar plates and incubated for 24 hours at a temperature of 37° C. yielded the growth of 4 organisms.

*Qualitative Bacteriological Examination:—*

The usual examination of a total quantity of 60 cubic centimetres of the water for organisms of the *Bacillus coli* Group, and for other bacteria whose presence might indicate some recent surface pollution, was carried out—with completely negative results. The bacteria found on the culture plates, in the course of the quantitative examination were all of a saprophytic type.

*Remarks:—*

The results of the examination of this sample of the Wingham water are nearly identical with the results of the sample, from the same source, received on the 13th August, 1929, and are completely satisfactory. The examination shows a sample of water of the highest degree of bacteriological purity; and the supply was obviously free from any trace of surface contamination at the time when the sample was taken.

(Signed) ALEX G. R. FOULERTON,  
F.R.C.S., D.P.H., F.C.S.

**Closet**

The water carriage system has been universal in the Borough for many years.

**Accommodation.**

The majority of the pans are of the wash-down principle. There are a few cottages

in a remote part of the district which are using pail closets, and in the future it is proposed to lay sewers in this small area, and these closets will be converted into the water carriage system when the drainage is available. Every year considerable lengths of new sewers are laid down, owing to the growth of the town.

**Baths.**

The Public Baths, situate in Victoria Road, were opened on the 13th March, 1928. The accommodation consists of 24

slipper baths for men and 23 for women. The Baths are open daily:—Monday to Friday, from 2 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.; and Sundays, 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. The inclusive charge for a bath and towel is sixpence, and special facilities are given to school children on Saturday mornings to obtain a bath at half-price, the children providing their own towels,

These Public Baths have been of great service during the Summer, especially to seasonal workers and visitors where the number of baths in private houses is inadequate, but the demand for baths during the Autumn and Winter months has not been up to the estimated amount. It is to be hoped that in the future the general public will avail themselves of these privileges to a greater extent.

The number of persons who have used the Baths from the 1st April, 1929, to the 28th February, 1930, are:—

Women	Adults	...	10,948	
	Children	...	1,090	12,038
Men	Adults	...	13,883	
	Children	...	681	14,564
			Total	...
				26,602

Particular mention might be made of the Hydro, which has a complete installation of modern Turkish, Russian and Hydro Electric Baths, and which gives practically every form of bath or electrical treatment hitherto only obtainable at the recognized Spas. All operators are fully qualified and carry out efficiently all prescriptions of the patients' medical adviser. No resident doctor is kept, but the establishment is at the disposal of any member of the medical profession.

**Housing.** The total number of houses built by the Corporation is 356. This includes 80 houses on the Connaught Estate, 56 on the Addiscombe Estate, 70 on the Garlinge Estate, and 150 on the Dane Valley Estate.

The erection of these houses has alleviated the housing problem to a certain extent, but there is still a demand for houses of the smaller class that could be let at an inclusive rent of not more than twelve shillings per week.

The housing question is more or less a problem in a seaside resort owing to the number of persons who come into the town during the summer months to obtain casual employment for the season and in a good many cases remain in the town permanently and eventually become applicants for Corporation houses.

The majority of houses erected by private enterprise during the year were chiefly built for sale or the rents were too high for members of the working classes to pay.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The information contained in this part of the Report has been prepared by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

#### *No. of Inspections carried out during the Year:*

No. of Dwelling Houses under Public Health Acts	...	4,091
No. of Dwelling Houses under Housing Acts	...	169
No. of Houses Inspected <i>re</i> Infectious Diseases	...	1,068
Houses Let in Lodgings	... ..	106
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	... ..	330
Bakehouses	... ..	96
Cowsheds	... ..	35
Dairies and Milkshops	... ..	126
Slaughter Houses	... ..	2,227
Offensive Trades	... ..	99
Ice Cream Premises	... ..	133
Stables	... ..	371
Premises where Animals were kept	... ..	51
Premises with regard to Rats	... ..	389
Schools	... ..	372
Courts, Back Roads, etc.	... ..	475
Shops and Food Stores	... ..	400
Restaurant Kitchens	... ..	179
Places of Entertainment	... ..	24
Other Inspections	... ..	1,595
Total Inspections	... ..	12,336
Total Re-Inspections	... ..	3,734

### NOTICES SERVED.

No. of complaints received and investigated	... ..	277
No. of Notices and Letters sent with respect to matters requiring attention under the Public Health Acts, etc.	... ..	726
No. of Statutory Notices served	... ..	68

### DESCRIPTION OF WORK CARRIED OUT.

#### *Houses.*

Improved	... ..	36
Cleansed and limewashed	... ..	34

Bedding cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	20
Yards cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	44
Vermin eradicated	...	...	...	...	...	50
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rooms illegally used for sleeping purposes abolished						5
New floors laid or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	30
Plaster on walls or ceilings repaired				...	...	49
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	50
Sash frames repaired and cords renewed	...			...	...	43
Kitchen ranges or coppers repaired or renewed				...	...	26
Rain-water pipes or gutters repaired or renewed				...	...	36
New sinks fixed	...	...	...	...	...	28
Waste pipes trapped or renewed			...	...	...	37
Yards paved with cement concrete			...	...	...	15
Yard paving repaired or renewed			...	...	...	22
Accumulations of rubbish removed	...	...	...	...	...	42
Nuisance abated from keeping of animals	...			...	...	12
Water services renewed	...	...	...	...	...	26

*Dustbins.*

No. provided on service of preliminary notices	...	177
No. provided on service of statutory notices	...	13

*Drainage.*

No. of smoke tests applied to drains	...	...	34
No. of water tests applied to new drains	...	...	6
No. of houses completely re-drained	...	...	6
No. of houses where drainage was partly reconstructed	...	...	19
No. of houses where defective drains were repaired			25
New inspection chambers built	...	...	30
New gullies fixed	...	...	48
Defective soil and vent pipes repaired or renewed	...		26
Drains unstopped and cleansed	...	...	53
Cesspools abolished	...	...	2
Urinals cleansed and limewashed	...	...	7

*Water Closets.*

Reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	35
New water closets erected	...	...	...	...	...	6
Washdown W.C. pans provided	...	...	...	...	...	60

New cisterns fixed	...	...	...	...	59
Cisterns repaired and put in order	...	...	...	...	46
Flush pipes fixed or renewed	...	...	...	...	31
W.C.'s cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	49

*Houses Let in Lodgings.*

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	10
Sanitary defects remedied	...	...	...	...	11
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	3

*Bakehouses.*

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	7
Improved	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4

*Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.*

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	13
W.C.'s cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	13
Ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6

*Restaurants.*

Kitchens cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	10
Improved	...	...	...	...	7
Sanitary Accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	1

*Shops and other Food Stores.*

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	28
Insanitary premises abolished	...	...	...	...	2
Improved	...	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	26

*Ice Cream Premises.*

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	6
Improved	...	...	...	...	3
Floors drained	...	...	...	...	3

*Offensive Trades.*

FISH FRIERS	Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	5
	Premises improved	...	...	...	2
	Bins provided	...	...	...	10
MARINE STORES	Accumulations removed	...	...	...	3
	Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	1
	Bins provided	...	...	...	4

*Cowsheds.*

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	16
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*Dairies and Milkshops.*

Provided with proper milk receptacles	...	...	2
Defects remedied under Milk and Dairies' Order	...		12
Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	4

*Stables.*

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	15
Manure pits provided	...	...	...	...	2
Accumulations of manure removed	...	...	...	...	23
Yards re-paved	...	...	...	...	1

*Slaughter Houses.*

Cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	...	56
Repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Receptacles provided	...	...	...	...	16

*Cinemas, etc.*

Additional sanitary accommodation provided..	...	1
Sanitary accommodation improved	... ..	2

*Licensed Premises.*

Sanitary accommodation improved	...	...	...	4
Urinals cleansed and limewashed	...	...	...	6

*Smoke Nuisances.*

Abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
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*Rats Act.*

Premises treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Lands treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

<i>Miscellaneous</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
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## DISINFECTION.

No. of infected houses disinfected	...	...	...	190
No. of infected rooms disinfected	...	...	...	238
No. of houses disinfected after consumption	...	...	...	42
No. of rooms disinfected after consumption	...	...	...	67
No. of articles disinfected:—				

35 Beds	330 Blankets
196 Mattresses	18 Rugs
88 Sheets	11 Cushions
314 Pillows	118 Miscellaneous
48 Bolsters	

Making a total of 1,158.

## INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The following table shows the amount of unsound Food dealt with during the year:—

DESCRIPTION.	DISEASE.	WEIGHT IN LBS.
<b>Unsound Meat.</b>		
2 Beasts Carcases and Offals ... ..	Tuberculosis .. ...	1,670
2 Beasts' Heads, Tongues and Lungs	„ ... ..	148
2 Beasts' Offals ...	„ ... ..	162
2 Beasts' Livers ...	„ ... ..	33
4 „ „ ...	Pyæmia ... ..	82
29 „ „ ...	Flukes ... ..	549
11 Pigs' Carcases ...	Tuberculosis ... ..	957
1 Pig's Carcase	Erysipelas ... ..	80
1 Pigs' Head and Pluck ... ..	Tuberculosis ... ..	19
3 Pigs' Livers ...	Tuberculosis ... ..	21
6 „ „ ... ..	Necrosis ... ..	23
12 „ „ ... ..	Cirrhosis ... ..	76
2 „ Plucks ...	Inflammation ... ..	23
5 Legs of Pork ...	Unsound ... ..	45
2 Hindquarters of Pork	Bruised ... ..	45
4 Sheep's Livers ...	Flukes ... ..	12
Mutton (English) ...	Bruised ... ..	31
Beef (Chilled) ...	Unsound ... ..	514
<b>Unsound Fish.</b>		
Fish Fillets ... ..	Unsound ... ..	84
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>		
	Unsound ... ..	7
	Total Weight	4,581 lbs.
Total weight of food destroyed—2 tons 3qrs. 17lbs.		

## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 120 samples of various Foods and Drugs were obtained and submitted to your Public Analyst, Mr. E. M. Hawkins, at Canterbury.

## Description and number of samples:—

Nature of Sample.	Adulterated.	Genuine.	Informal.	Formal.	Total.
Apples ... ..	—	2	2	—	2
Arrowroot ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Beer ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Boric Ointment ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Brawn ... ..	—	2	1	1	2
Butter ... ..	—	3	—	3	3
Baking Powder ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Camphorated Oil ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Candied Peel ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Cocoa ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Coffee ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Cream ... ..	—	4	2	2	4
Cream of Tartar ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Currants (Dried) ... ..	—	2	2	—	2
Custard Powder ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Dried Fruits ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Dripping ... ..	—	1	—	1	1
Flour ... ..	—	2	2	—	2
Flour (self-raising) ... ..	—	2	2	—	2
Gelatin ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Gin ... ..	—	1	—	1	1
Ginger Beer ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Ground Ginger ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Honey ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Jam ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Lard ... ..	—	2	—	2	2
Lemonade ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Lemon Cheese ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Lime Juice ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Margarine ... ..	—	5	—	5	5
Medicine ... ..	—	3	—	3	3
Milk ... ..	7	41	—	48	48
Milk (condensed) ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Milk (Dried) ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Oatmeal ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Olive Oil ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Paregoric ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Peas (Preserved) ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Pepper ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Raisins ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Rice ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Sago ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Sausages ... ..	—	3	—	3	3
Sausage Meat ... ..	—	1	—	1	1
Spirit of Nitre ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Shrimp Paste ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Sponge Cakes ... ..	—	1	—	1	1
Tomatoes (Canned) ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Vinegar ... ..	—	2	—	2	2
Whisky ... ..	—	2	—	2	2
Wine (Non- Alcoholic) ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Zinc Ointment ... ..	—	1	1	—	1
Totals ... ..	7	113	45	75	120

It will be seen from the above statement that 113 samples were reported to be genuine and 7 adulterated, which gives a percentage of 5.8 of adulteration.

## COWSHEDS, DAIRIES, AND MILKSHOPS.

No. of Registered Farms and Cowsheds in the Borough	7
No. of Registered Dairy Premises ... ..	49
No. of Registered Wholesale Purveyors ... ..	10
No. of Registered Retail Purveyors ... ..	83
No. of Registered Purveyors outside the Borough ...	4

The composition of the samples of Milk are given in the following table:—

NO. OF SAMPLE	PERCENTAGE RESULTS.		PURCHASED DURING THE MONTH OF :
	MILK FAT.	NON-FATTY SOLIDS.	
1	3.3	8.68	JANUARY. Average. Milk Fat      Non-Fatty Solids 3.37              8.99
2	3.68	9.01	
3	4.02	9.16	
4	2.73	9.11	
11	3.10	9.01	
12	2.95	8.96	MARCH. Average Milk Fat      Non-Fatty Solids 3.68              8.91
19	4.10	9.01	
20	3.40	9.05	
21	3.68	8.54	
22	4.28	8.97	
27	3.20	8.88	APRIL. Average Milk Fat      Non-Fatty Solids 3.31              8.72
28	3.00	8.64	
29	3.58	8.78	
30	3.45	8.99	
31	3.40	8.94	
32	3.24	8.11	MAY. Average. Milk Fat.      Non-Fatty Solids 2.98              8.83
38	3.35	8.77	
39	3.65	8.58	
40	3.00	8.98	
41	2.64	8.90	
48	2.39	8.78	JUNE. Average Milk Fat      Non-Fatty Solids 3.21              8.78
49	2.84	8.97	
50	3.12	8.98	
51	2.70	8.65	
52	3.65	8.40	
53	3.40	9.02	AUGUST. Average Milk Fat      Non-Fatty Solids 3.35              8.84
58	3.65	8.94	
59	2.77	8.72	
60	3.30	8.78	
61	3.52	8.84	
63	3.18	8.90	SEPTEMBER. Average Milk Fat      Non-Fatty Solids 3.53              8.72
69	3.42	8.84	
71	3.20	8.62	
72	4.40	9.00	
73	3.18	8.73	
74	3.35	8.53	OCTOBER. Average Milk Fat      Non-Fatty Solids 3.47              8.84
87	3.58	8.69	
88	3.60	9.05	
89	3.15	8.93	
90	3.35	8.69	
99	3.25	9.00	NOVEMBER. Average Milk Fat      Non-Fatty Solids 3.57              8.86
100	3.60	8.70	
101	3.52	8.80	
102	3.90	8.93	
108	3.55	8.97	
109	3.02	8.80	DECEMBER, Average Milk Fat      Non-Fatty Solids 3.32              8.92
110	3.58	8.88	
111	3.15	9.05	
Yearly Average.	3.36	8.84	

## ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION REGARDING SAMPLES REPORTED NOT TO BE GENUINE.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Samples.	Results of Analyses.	Remarks
4	Milk ...	Deficient in Fat 9% ...	Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk
32	Milk ...	Added Water 4·6% ...	Vendor interviewed by Health Committee
41	Milk ...	Deficient in Fat 12% ...	Samples Nos. 48 and 49 taken in course of delivery
48	Milk ...	Deficient in Fat 20% ...	Proceedings taken, Wholesalers fined £4 15s
49	Milk ...	Deficient in Fat 5% ...	Verbal warning
51	Milk ...	Deficient in Fat 10% ...	Samples Nos. 58 and 59 taken in course of delivery
59	Milk ...	Deficient in Fat 8% ...	Letter of warning sent by Town Clerk.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

During the year proceedings were taken in two cases, one under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, and one under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

The results of the proceedings were as follows:—

Case against the wholesalers of a sample of Milk (No. 48) found to be deficient in Fat to the extent of 20 %. The wholesalers were fined £4 15s.

Case against a milk vendor for selling “ Certified ” and Grade “ A ” Milk without having the necessary licences. In this instance the vendor was fined £2.

**TABLE I.****Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
<b>FACTORIES</b> (Including Factory Laundries) ...	93	1	—
<b>WORKSHOPS</b> (Including Workshop Laundries)	260	6	—
<b>WORKPLACES</b> (Other than Outworkers' Premises	28	5	—
Total ... ..	381	12	—

**TABLE II.****Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:</i>				
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	31	30	—	—
Want of Ventilation ... ..	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	4	4	—	—
Other Nuisances ... ..	8	8	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:				
Insufficient ... ..	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective ... ..	3	2	—	—
Not separate for sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshops Acts:</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses ... ..	—	—	—	—
Other offences ... ..	1	1	—	—
Total ... ..	49	47	—	—



TABLE "A."

Amount of Shipping entering the Port Sanitary District during  
the year 1929.

	No.	Tonnage.	No. Inspected.		No. reported to be defective.	No. of Orders issued.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Sanitary Inspector.		
Foreign :						
Steamers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor* ...	8	969	—	3	—	—
Sailing ...	3	249	—	—	—	—
Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Foreign ...	11	1218	—	3	—	—
Coastwise :						
Steamers ...	65	10532	—	26	—	—
Motor* ...	47	2985	—	6	—	—
Sailing ...	188	13826	—	41	—	—
Lighters ...	4	840	—	—	—	—
Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise ..	304	28183	—	73	—	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise ..	315	29401	—	76	—	—

\* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.

TABLE "B."

Passenger trade during 1929 ... Nil.

TABLE "C."

Cases of infectious sickness landed from vessels ... Nil.

TABLE "D."

Cases of infectious sickness occurring on vessels during  
the voyage, but disposed of prior to arrival ... Nil.

TABLE "E."

Rats destroyed during 1929 ... Nil.

The vessels entering the Harbour consist of barges or small steamers, which carry cargo, chiefly of coal, granite and building materials. There is no food with the exception of potatoes brought into the Port. The vessels remain in the Harbour for only a short period, and in some cases leave the day after arrival. It was not necessary to serve any notices during the year. All the ships inspected were found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory state.

A nuisance from smoke was caused at a  
**Smoke Abatement.** Public Institution, and after expert advice had been obtained the nuisance was abated.

#### PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

**Houses Let in Lodgings.** There are ten Houses let in Lodgings on the register. These are regularly inspected, and an improvement has been effected in the condition of these premises.

**Offensive Trades.** There are ten Fish Friers and one Marine Store Dealer in the town.

The above premises have been constantly inspected and found to be in a satisfactory condition.

**Tents, Vans and Sheds.** There are no permanent van or shed dwellings within the district. Small Boy Scout Camps are held during the Summer in the outlying parts of the district, and these have been maintained generally in a satisfactory condition. There is a growing practice of families camping out with a car for a few days, no provision being made with regard to sanitary accommodation. Difficulty is experienced in dealing with this matter, as, owing to the shortness of the stay, the people have moved elsewhere before action can be taken.

**Underground Sleeping Rooms.** A considerable number of underground rooms are used for sleeping during the Summer months. One closing order was made during the year prohibiting the use

for sleeping purposes of two basement rooms which were habitually used as sleeping rooms.

## OTHER SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

**Rats and Mice**      The Chief Sanitary Inspector is responsible for the administration of this Act. During **Destruction Act, 1919.** the year 389 inspections were carried out, and advice and assistance were given as to the best method of destroying rats; approved poisons and baits were supplied by the Department at cost price.

Numerous complaints were received regarding the prevalence of rats at the Westbrook Sea Wall Tip, and systematic gassing and laying of poison baits have been carried out by a rat-catcher, under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspector, with satisfactory results.

**Storage and Removal of Refuse.**      Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the provision of sanitary dustbins to houses and other premises, and also in persuading the occupiers to keep the bins in a reasonably clean and dry condition.

Action is now taken under the Margate Corporation Act, 1926, which specifies that the Corporation can insist upon the type, size and weight of bin which shall be supplied to all premises, and also that no refuse of a liquid or partly liquid nature shall be placed in the bins.

It is hoped that a great improvement will be effected in this matter.

**Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Cinemas, etc.**      The places of entertainment are periodically inspected, and as a result these were found to be maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition. One cinema was provided with additional sanitary accommodation during the year.

**Mortuary.**      A new Mortuary has been erected in Dane Road, the plans of which have been approved by the Ministry of Health, in

place of the old Mortuary in King Street. The building was not finished in time to be used during the year, but it is now completed and in use. During the year 14 bodies were placed in the old building.

**Slaughter-Houses.** There are 14 slaughter-houses within the district, 7 are registered and 7 licensed.

These are regularly inspected while slaughtering is in progress. This entails a large amount of the Inspectors' time being given to this work owing to the slaughter-houses being situated in different parts of the town. Some of the slaughter-houses leave much to be desired owing to their obsolete construction and close proximity to dwelling-houses.

The Health Committee have been considering the question of the provision of a Public Abattoir, but owing to the estimated cost and maintenance the matter has been deferred for a time for further consideration.

The Committee have also under consideration the adoption of the Model Bye-Laws relating to the slaughter of all animals by a mechanically-operated instrument.

**Rag Flock Act, 1911 and 1928.** There are no bedding factories within the district. There are, however, several upholsterers who are in a small way of business and occasionally re-make mattresses. The premises are inspected, but no samples of rag flock have been obtained during the year.

**Schools.** The Sanitary Inspectress visits each School every week and reports to me any nuisance, uncleanness, or defect in the sanitary conditions. Sufficient lavatory basins and towels are provided at all the Schools, with a copious supply of water for washing and drinking purposes. Children suffering from an infectious disease are notified to me by the Head Teacher or School Attendance Officer. They are excluded from School for the prescribed period (cf. Memorandum on Closure of, and Exclusion from School, 1925); contacts are also excluded.

## HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1929.

Number of houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total, including Nos. given separately under (b)	120
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts	
(1) By the Local Authority ... ..	Nil.
(2) By other bodies or persons ... ..	Nil.

1. Unfit dwelling-houses.

Inspection—

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	472
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	103
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	2
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	68

2. Remedy of defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	32
--	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	15
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners ... ..	15
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	—
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... ..	—

#### B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	27
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
	(a) By owners ... ..	27
	(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... ..	—

#### C. Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925:—

(1)	Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders ...	3
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	3
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit...	1

(4)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	4
(5)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	6
	Number of houses demolished without Demolition Orders ...	7

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

**Milk Supply.** The milk supply is chiefly derived from farms outside the district and is brought into the town by road or rail, and in the Summer is augmented by "London Accommodation Milk." There are seven farms and cowsheds within the district. One farm was discontinued during the year, and owing to the expansion of building operations the number of farms producing milk becomes less every year.

Bacteriological samples of milk are taken periodically, and, with the exception of two samples, were satisfactory.

The farms are regularly inspected and on the whole are found to be satisfactory and compare favourably with other districts.

**Designated Milk.** During the year the following licences for the sale of milk under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, were granted, viz.: Four "Certified," three "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)," one "Pasteurised," and one "Grade A."

There were no refusals or revocations of licences during the year, but proceedings were taken against one purveyor of milk for selling designated milk without obtaining the necessary licences.

Ten samples of Milk were obtained under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, as under:—

Designation.	Date sample taken.	Bacteria per c. cm.
Certified	28/2/29	80
Certified	21/3/29	2,840
Grade " A " (T.T.)	3/6/29	740
Certified	30/7/29	8,400
"	30/7/29	7,800
"	21/8/29	210
"	3/10/29	4,600
"	3/10/29	6,500
"	29/10/29	1,560
"	4/12/29	540

**Meat.** The Slaughter-Houses are regularly visited during slaughter times, and during the summer months this entails a considerable amount of the Inspectors' time being devoted to this work. No less than 2,227 inspections were made during the year, and over 2 tons of diseased meat was found and destroyed.

The Chief Inspector and Assistant Inspector are both qualified Meat Inspectors.

General shops and provision stores are inspected, and an improvement has been effected with regard to cleanliness, especially in small general shops where articles of all kinds are sold.

Hotels and restaurants have also been kept under supervision, and all premises where ice cream is made have been periodically inspected.

**Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.** Particulars of samples obtained and action taken with regard to Food and Drugs will be found incorporated in the Sanitary Inspector's section of the Report.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Pathological and bacteriological examination of specimens are undertaken by the Kent County Council. This is very largely used by the practitioners of the town, as the following table testifies:—

Nature of Examination.	Results.		
	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Examination of Diphtheria Swabs	30	226	256
Widal reaction in cases of suspected Typhoid Fever ... ..	1	5	6
Sputum examination for Tubercle Bacilli ... ..	20	73	93
Examination of hairs for "Ring-worm" parasite ... ..	6	7	13
Totals ... ..	57	311	368

In addition to the above, 17 samples of Milk were examined at the Kent County Council Laboratory.

It will be noted that during 1929, 256 swabs were taken in respect of diphtheria, so that evidently a pretty good search was made to detect and isolate "carriers."

Return cases are very infrequent, as no patient is allowed out of Hospital until two negative swabs (taken at a week's interval) are obtained. Children attending the Elementary Schools are examined by me before returning to school. There were 35 cases of Diphtheria during the year.

So far no use has been made of the tests known as Schick and Dick tests for Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever respectively.

We have had no cases of Malaria, Dysentry or Trench Fever.

We had fewer cases of Scarlet Fever during the year, 62 cases as against 119 the previous year. The disease was again of a very mild type and not confined to any particular area of the town. The mildness of the attack and the fact that many of the children are not really ill makes it very difficult to control the disease. It was not considered advisable to close any of the Schools.

Contacts are excluded from School and the premises are disinfected in every case. In the case of Diphtheria, anti-toxin is administered to all contacts where it is considered necessary. This is provided free of cost in necessitous cases, and anti-toxin is administered to every patient immediately upon entering the Hospital.

<b>Enteric Fever.</b>	Only one case of Enteric Fever was notified and this was removed to Hospital.
<b>Encephalitis Lethargica.</b>	Three cases were notified and removed to Hospital, and two patients died.
<b>Puerperal Pyrexia.</b>	There were three cases notified during the year, two of which were removed to the Isolation Hospital.
<b>Ophthalmia Neonatorum.</b>	Two cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified, both of which recovered without any ill effects. No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Amendment Act, 1925.
<b>Tuberculosis.</b>	Particulars of new cases and deaths from Tuberculosis will be found among the tables in another part of this Report.

It has not been necessary to take any action under the "Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925," and no action was taken under Section 62 of the "Public Health Act, 1925."

We had five cases of Small-pox in the area, all of which were promptly removed to the Isolation Hospital.

No primary or re-vaccinations have been made by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Small-Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917. The contacts, however, were vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator.

Non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as Measles, Whooping Cough, etc., are notified to me by the parents and School Teachers. These cases are visited, as far as time will permit, by the Sanitary Inspectress or myself, and if a doctor is not in attendance, advice is given as to the care of the patient, isolation, etc. Contacts are excluded from School according to the regulations prescribed by the Board of Education.

There were no cases of locally contracted Anthrax or Rabies.

A Cleansing Station is situated in the Town Yard, adjoining the Disinfecting Station, and is available for the disinfecting and cleansing of verminous persons and their belongings.

I should like to thank the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. J. Rattray, and the Clerk, Mr. L. Hutchinson, for their help in preparing this Report.

### Notifiable Diseases during the Year 1929.

DISEASE	Total cases notified *	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.*
Small Pox ... ..	5	5	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	62	55	1
Diphtheria ... ..	37	37	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever ... ..	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	3	2	—
Pneumonia ... ..	57	—	11
Other diseases generally notified :—			
Erysipelas ... ..	6	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica...	3	3	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	1	—
Tuberculosis :—			
Pulmonary... ..	41	—	20
Non-pulmonary ... ..	25	—	2
Other diseases notifiable locally :—			
Nil	—	—	—

\*For analysis under age groups see separate tables.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	CASES.			Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
	Notified.	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
	2	1	1	2	—	—	—

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Period.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1 ...	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
5 ...	—	2	5	3	1	—	—	—
10 ...	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
15 ..	1	3	1	1	—	2	—	—
20 ...	6	2	1	1	—	1	1	—
25 ...	2	10	1	2	1	2	—	—
35 ...	2	5	—	3	2	2	—	—
45 ...	4	—	—	—	4	2	—	—
55 ...	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	18	23	11	14	10	10	2	—

Of the total 22 deaths from Tuberculosis 8 cases were not notified.

## Deaths from Infectious Diseases occurring during 1929.

	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	6
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—												
Pulmonary { Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	6	—
Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	2	2	1
Total ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	4	8	1
Non-Pulmonary { Males ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Females ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1929 in the Margate District.

	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and over
Small Pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	1	4	8	28	16	3	1	—	1	—
Diphtheria ...	—	1	—	1	1	20	9	2	2	—	1	—
Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	2	3	3	—	—	4	2	2	6	15	14	6
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :—												
Pulmonary { Males ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	2	5	—
Females { ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	12	5	—	1
Total { ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	20	7	5	1
Non-Pulmonary { Males ...	—	—	—	1	—	5	2	1	2	—	—	—
Females { ...	—	—	2	—	1	3	1	1	3	3	—	—
Total { ...	—	—	2	1	1	8	3	2	5	3	—	—

TABLE X.—Birth-rate, Death-rate and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1929.

(Provisional Figures. The rates for England and Wales and Margate have been calculated on a population estimated to the middle of 1929, but those for the towns have been calculated on populations estimated to the middle of 1928. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.									RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.			
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Enteric Fever.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M. No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death
England and Wales ...	16·3	0·68	13·4	0·01	0·00	0·08	0·02	0·15	0·08	0·74	0·55	8·1	74	91·5	6·1	1·5	0·9
107 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	16·6	0·69	13·7	0·01	0·00	0·12	0·02	0·19	0·09	0·76	0·50	10·9	79	91·8	5·8	1·9	0·5
157* Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000). ...	16·0	0·71	12·3	0·01	0·00	0·06	0·02	0·15	0·07	0·71	0·45	5·9	69	92·6	5·4	1·0	1·0
London ...	15·7	0·53	13·8	0·01	0·00	0·04	0·02	0·26	0·08	0·69	0·56	10·7	70	89·5	6·8	3·7	0·0
Margate ...	13·8	0·44	13·0	0·00	0·00	0·10	0·03	0·17	0·03	0·71	0·51	4·9	47	90·6	3·9	3·9	1·6

\* By the extension of Uxbridge U.D on the 1st April, 1929, the number of Smaller Towns is increased to 157.

I have received the following Report from the Meteorological Observer :

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1929.

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MARGATE,  
MARCH, 1930.

SIR,—

I beg to submit the following report relating to the Meteorological Observations at Margate during 1929.

The outstanding features of the year 1929 were:—The very cold spell during February, when the mean temperature for the month was just above freezing point, the abnormally dry months of March and September and the low total rainfall for the year, the fine weather during the season, the December gales, and the abnormal number of ground frosts.

The deviations from normal for the year were as follows:—  
— 150 mm. of rain, + 0.53 hours of sunshine per day, and  
— 0.1° F. mean temperature.

A monthly summary of the weather follows:—

JANUARY.—Temperature below normal, below freezing point on 13 days, with some snow and ground frosts. The coldest January since 1917.

FEBRUARY.—Very cold, temperature falling to 19° F. on the 11th, 12th and 13th. Much fog early. Snow fell 14th to 18th. Ground frosts on 19 days.

MARCH.—Very dry, rain falling on only one day during the month. Sunny and warm days with cold nights. Some fog and ground frosts.

APRIL.—Dry and cold on the whole with an extraordinary rise in temperature on the 19th, when a shade temperature of 70° F. was recorded, falling to 44° F. next day. An unusual occurrence.

MAY.—First half of the month cool and rather unsettled. Warm period 22nd to 26th, when temperature reached 76° F. No measurable rainfall from 13th to end of month. Gale on the 6th.

JUNE.—Rather cool, temperature only exceeding 70° F. on two days. Latter part of month very dry. Nearly 40 hours' less sunshine than in 1928.

JULY.—Dry and warm after the first few days. Very warm 17th to 24th, temperature reaching 86° F. on the 21st. Fifteen hours' sunshine on the 5th: a record for the year.

AUGUST.—Fine and warm on the whole. Thunderstorms 1st and 16th, accompanied by heavy rain on the 16th, when 19 mm. were recorded, the highest for the year. Shade temperature reached 90° F. on the 31st: also a record for the year throughout the British Isles.

SEPTEMBER.—Very warm and unusually dry. No measurable rainfall before the 29th. Mean temperature for the month was 5° above normal.

OCTOBER.—Fair on the whole with gales on the 24th and 30th. Heavy rainfall on the 25th. Winds westerly, except for three days.

NOVEMBER.—Mild and rather wet. Strong gale lasting 13 hours on the 11th, the gusts at times reaching 70 miles an hour on the S.E. Coast. Thunderstorm 26th.

DECEMBER.—Mild, but stormy at times. Intermittent gales prevailed from 5th to 11th, accompanied by a thunderstorm on the 6th and lightening on the 8th. During the gale on the 6th the wind attained a velocity of 111 miles per hour in the south-west, the highest ever recorded. The year finished mild and sunny.

The prevailing winds during the Autumn were Westerly, especially in October and November.

A separate table is enclosed, giving the hours of sunshine at various health resorts and London. The table gives the monthly readings, total sunshine during the "Season," months, May to September, and the total for the whole year. The total rainfall for the year at these resorts is also shown.

Although the sunshine hours are above the normal, it will be observed that they fall short of 1928, particularly from May to September. The rainfall for the year was exceedingly low, only one station having less than Margate.

Ultra-Violet Ray tests (Leonard Hill system) were carried out and recorded from May to September, and the daily readings were exhibited to the public at the Weather Kiosk. An intensive system of recording was adopted during this period, and the readings, published in "The Times," compared very favourably with other East Coast Stations.

The highest recorded test was 16, taken in July, although August was the most consistent month.

A grass minimum thermometer was wilfully broken on June 23rd and replaced on July 3rd.

The Station was inspected on April 29th and found to be in good order.

J. E. TURNER,  
*Meteorological Observer.*

Meteorological Observations, Margate, 1929.

Position of Station, Lat. 51° - 24' N. Long. 1° - 24' E. Height above M.S.L. 51 feet. Time 9 hrs. G.M.T.

MONTH.	BARO-METER	AIR TEMPERATURES IN °F.										Earth Temperatures		RAINFALL.							SUNSHINE.					GROUNDS		
		A Max.	B Min.	Mean. of A & B	Devia- tion from Normal	Absolute Max. & Min.			Max.	Date	Min.	Date	Max. fall Mm.	Date.	Days With.	Hours.	Devia- tion from Normal Hours.	Max.	Date	Days With								
																					Inches	Mm	Devia- tion from Normal Mm.					
JAN.	30.25	39.5	32.7	36.1	-3.1	48	19th	27	28th	37.4	42.4	0.78	20	-22	7	31st	15	41.0	-0.61	7.7	20th	16	41.0	-0.61	7.7	20th	16	10
FEB.	30.09	36.3	28.8	32.5	-7.6	48	1st	19	13th	35.4	40.1	0.46	12	-23	4	9th	8	79.5	-0.09	8.4	3rd	18	79.5	-0.09	8.4	3rd	18	19
MAR.	30.32	48.6	35.9	42.3	-0.2	62	9th	29	3rd	40.6	40.2	0.16	4	-36	4	22nd	1	179.3	+1.35	11.4	28th	26	179.3	+1.35	11.4	28th	26	14
APRIL	29.70	49.1	38.9	44.0	-2.9	70	19th	32	6th	46.0	46.0	0.63	16	-18	3	29th	10	166.8	-0.67	13.1	21st	26	166.8	-0.67	13.1	21st	26	5
MAY	29.99	58.3	46.5	52.4	-0.2	76	22nd	37	4th	54.1	51.0	0.69	17	-23	8	5th	5	260.7	+0.99	14.8	21st	28	260.7	+0.99	14.8	21st	28	1
JUNE	30.01	63.1	52.3	57.7	-0.4	72	19th	47	1st	61.2	57.8	1.05	27	-18	6	15th	10	224.7	+0.11	14.5	19th	28	224.7	+0.11	14.5	19th	28	-
JULY	30.05	70.1	56.5	63.3	+1.2	86	20th	50	8th	66.8	62.4	0.59	15	-35	4	3rd	8	275.1	+1.61	15.0	5th	30	275.1	+1.61	15.0	5th	30	-
AUG.	30.00	69.7	56.6	63.1	+1.0	90	31st	52	21st	64.9	63.6	2.01	51	+2	19	16th	10	228.5	+0.67	12.8	13th	30	228.5	+0.67	12.8	13th	30	-
SEPT.	30.11	69.6	58.3	63.9	+5.1	83	9th	49	21st	65.9	64.7	0.40	10	-40	7	30th	2	212.5	+1.40	11.4	2nd	30	212.5	+1.40	11.4	2nd	30	-
OCT.	29.84	57.8	47.6	52.7	+0.9	66	16th	36	28th	54.6	59.1	2.83	72	-2	18	24th	14	131.1	+0.49	9.4	21st	28	131.1	+0.49	9.4	21st	28	-
NOV.	29.77	51.8	42.7	47.3	+1.8	57	30th	34	15th	47.0	51.7	3.46	88	+27	12	7th	18	77.3	+0.37	8.2	9th	23	77.3	+0.37	8.2	9th	23	-
DEC.	29.75	49.0	40.6	44.8	+3.7	58	14th	31	20th	44.3	48.1	3.80	96	+38	16	21st	22	65.9	+0.52	6.7	19th	22	65.9	+0.52	6.7	19th	22	-
Averages and Absolutes	29.99	55.2	44.8	50.0	-0.1	90	Aug. 31st	19	Feb. 13th	51.5	52.2	Total 16.85	35.6	-150	19	Aug. 16th	123	161.9 1942.4	+0.53	15.0	June 5	305	161.9 1942.4	+0.53	15.0	June 5	305	49
1928	29.94	57.1	46.6	51.8	+1.8	83	—	23	—	52.4	53.0	24.24	51.0	+3	29	—	162	1983.7	+0.61	15.2	—	311	1983.7	+0.61	15.2	—	17	-
1927	29.84	55.7	45.8	50.7	—	79	—	23	—	51.9	52.5	28.26	71.8	—	51.8	—	166	1727.9	—	14.8	—	305	1727.9	—	14.8	—	20	-

Comparative Table of Hours of Sunshine Monthly during 1929 at various Health Resorts  
and London also Total Rainfall for the Year.

STATION.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	AP'L.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	TOTAL SUNSHINE HOURS. May to Sept.	TOTAL SUNSHINE 1929. HOURS.	TOTAL RAINFALL 1929. INCHES.	REMARKS.
BATH ...	40.3	76.1	203.6	171.9	244.1	223.0	232.5	189.3	205.3	104.4	77.0	64.5	1094.2	1832.0	29.33	
BOURNEMOUTH ...	63.8	65.9	209.6	183.0	251.4	235.9	262.8	201.5	196.9	108.3	78.8	78.2	1148.5	1936.1	32.60	
BRIGHTON ...	45.4	86.5	203.5	187.9	276.8	229.8	275.6	216.3	231.0	127.7	89.5	64.2	1229.5	2034.2	30.24	
CLACTON ...	50.0	60.3	172.5	164.7	259.7	212.3	246.9	205.7	208.5	137.8	63.3	64.7	1133.1	1846.4	20.87	
CROMER ...	42.5	57.0	169.3	158.2	213.5	181.8	238.9	192.2	187.5	126.8	84.1	68.3	1013.9	1720.1	20.50	
DEAL ...	38.3	77.9	155.7	141.0	250.6	211.4	271.4	227.0	200.4	121.4	81.1	51.3	1160.8	1827.5	No Record	
DOVER ...	41.0	78.9	173.3	164.1	264.1	205.8	269.8	225.5	212.2	115.4	86.2	60.6	1177.4	1896.9	25.91	
EASTBOURNE ...	50.4	84.6	195.9	192.6	283.6	234.6	288.0	241.2	230.9	118.9	89.5	71.1	1278.3	2081.3	31.93	
FOLKESTONE ...	41.3	74.4	175.9	163.1	265.9	210.2	264.1	220.9	201.9	120.1	87.2	62.1	1163.0	1887.1	25.42	
GUERNSEY ...	50.2	94.2	209.1	219.6	251.2	238.8	259.3	251.1	228.1	105.0	82.4	66.3	1228.5	2055.3	39.94	
ILFRACOMBE ...	53.6	67.1	229.5	181.7	225.0	238.3	245.7	156.5	179.5	75.3	51.2	45.2	1045.0	1748.6	44.77	
JERSEY ...	58.4	113.5	225.7	222.0	242.2	230.5	245.6	247.8	240.6	101.6	92.4	64.1	1206.7	2084.4	35.69	
LONDON ...	31.8	51.3	146.3	146.1	244.1	210.1	256.6	186.5	196.3	108.7	65.9	63.2	1093.6	1706.9	21.38	Taken at Kew
MARGATE ...	41.0	79.5	179.3	166.8	260.7	224.7	275.1	228.5	212.5	131.1	77.3	65.9	1201.5	1942.4	16.85	
RAMSGATE ...	44.0	79.3	173.4	161.5	257.5	214.1	272.2	219.8	203.1	134.1	78.4	60.4	1166.7	1897.8	No Record	
RYDE ...	51.7	65.2	184.9	177.2	279.8	241.3	265.0	232.1	194.3	122.7	90.3	74.3	1212.5	1978.8	28.95	
HASTINGS ...	51.0	88.0	195.4	171.7	266.4	225.7	274.4	225.5	227.8	116.7	90.1	70.0	1219.8	2002.7	31.58	Taken at St. Leonard's
SCARBOROUGH ...	29.2	13.8	144.8	153.4	203.1	171.0	212.7	157.2	164.7	107.9	73.9	42.7	908.7	1474.4	21.28	
SOUTHEND ...	39.4	69.2	168.8	172.3	267.3	216.2	260.2	208.3	216.0	132.7	63.7	64.0	1168.0	1878.1	15.99	
TORQUAY ...	63.7	44.7	199.5	188.2	227.8	257.2	272.8	200.6	221.0	121.9	84.4	74.7	1179.4	1956.5	34.06	Taken at Shoburyness
TUNBRIDGE WELLS	32.8	79.7	198.7	155.2	249.6	215.3	283.6	219.0	211.4	121.4	78.0	69.0	1178.9	1913.7	31.10	
YARMOUTH ...	38.1	45.6	144.4	140.2	222.5	172.8	250.0	185.8	188.9	121.4	56.3	58.4	1020.2	1624.4	18.73	